SEVENTY-RIGHT ASSEMBLYMEN AND EQUITERN SENATORS ON HAND.

Extending the Time for the Introduction of Bill to the 19th—The Brendway Elevated Sil and a General Elevated Sali-read Sill Introduced—Three Vete Messages from the Governor, One of Which Raisein Storm in the Assembly,

ALBANI March 15. Seventy-eight Assemblymer and eighteen Senators, out of a possible 186 were on hand this morning at the Capitol and istened to two fervent prayers in honor of their deliverance from the snow drifts. Many of the low York and Brooklyn members have not arrived, among them Col. Robert Ray Hamilton and Mr. E. Howard Crosby. As they were not present to object a great deal of business was done in the Assembly. Everybody was so glad to be out of the cars, where they had been spending from one to three days that snowy peace was expected to pervade all the proceedings, but it didn't. There was a storm over the Governor in the Assembly which ouldn't have been bigger if the whole 128

Issemblymen had been there.
Under the rules all bills introduced after farch 15 go to the foot of the calendar, and a mgle objection will keep them there until the lifs introduced earlier are disposed of. This mkes it necessary to put all the jobs in by Mich 15 or to tack them on to some bill intrluced previous to that date. To-day was the laiday under that rule, and more railroad, trasit, and other big bills were sent to the clec's desk to-day than on any previous week. The have been ready for introduction long enoch, and their friends have been making arragements to pass them, but they have been intrinced at the last moment to give the opbills to the Broadway Elevated bill, a general elevad road bill, a rapid transit bill, and an

GenTames William Husted saw that almost half o'the Assemblymen were not present. and cod not be here in time to offer their bills, and heroved that the joint rule requiring al bills to s introduced by March 15 be suspended by comprent vote, and that for this year only billishould be received on Friday and Saturdayl sessions are held on these days The entreties of Mr. Haggerty of Brooklyn and his ma that many Brooklyn members could not scover from the effects of the snow

and his ma that many Brooklyn members could not scover from the effects of the snow storm to best Albany before Monday evening, added to his entreaties by Mr. Chimborazo Burns, indied Gen. Husted to relent, and amend his iotion by extending the time to Monday evening. The resolution was carried, and the jointule was suspended, as far as the Assembly is eno med. It went to the Senate, and was there referred to the Committee on Rules.

Three votos from Gov. Hill were read as soon as the rayer of deliverance had been nead to envince the men who had just some that no usiness had been done in their ibsence. One sill was objected to because it blaxed the State guards to educational institutions. The fill allowed graduates of some shools and educational institutions to attend Sate normal schools if the State Superintedent of Public instruction would give them sertilicate. The other bills vetoed were introduced by Mr. Hadley of Franklin county. Os allowed the farmation of trust companies with \$50,000 capita in towns with a population of issue than 10,000. The present law does not possit the incorperation of trust companies with a capital of less than \$200,000, and Gov. Hilbould see no sufficient reason for altering the way of Harriestsown, in his county, to bondized and build a Town Hall with the process, was vetoed because it was special enabling act.

Whelehe vetoes of his bills had been read Mr. Haley broke forth with viruleance.

Mr. Saxton heed that the explanation of Mr. Sheehan waterrect.

Mr. Hadley sai he gave the note to Mr. Hamilton, and hered not seen it since until it came to him through the mail. "It was a small and contemptible usiness for the Governor of the State to engagein," he said, and he moved to override the veto.

Judge Greene saigthat Gov. Hill had vetoed a similar bill of his in regard to Middletown for the same reasons the Mr. Hadley's bills were viced, and that Gov.Cloveland vetoed bills on similar grounds.

Mr. Sheehan asked Mr. Hadley to say explainly whether he wa not in the Executive Chamber, and whether is did not drop the papet there.

be there.

In Hadley replied that to the best of his knowledge and belief the tory that he first told

A. Hadley replied that to the best of his knowledge and belief thestory that he first told wascorrect.

De Bush asked why Mr. Hadley did not deny his jeit to the Executive Chamber if it was not true and Mr. Sheehan daret him to deny it.

The motion to reconside the vote by which the ill was passed was los, 50 to 26—not the necessary 65 in the affirmative. The vote was a paly one, and the smallness of the Democrativote was because so few of the New York and kooklyn members arrived in time for the morning session.

It is evening session Mr. Sheehan had read a lett; from Mr. Newcombe saying that he found he slip of paper on his desk after Mr. Hadley had left the office, and sent it to him. Mr. Halley was in the office to have some notaries appinted.

Ex-Pice Justice Morgan, the new Assemblyman from the Seventh New York district, who is makif, a reputation for himself by his being the onbiferoublican Assemblyman from New York to become the High License bill, added to his fameso-day by offering the bill to allow an elevated ead to be built on Broadway, which has been appeted for a long time. The Broadway Elevate bill has been put in Mr. Morgan's hands because he is a new man without a record to be assaed, and because it was thought best to have a by York Republican introduce the bill, and nefter Col. Hamilton nor Mr. Crosby is in the hair of taking a friendly hand in railroad legislation. The bill was prepared some time ago. Seedas simply enough, the full text being as follwa:

An act to limand define the rights and powers of the Astropolitan Tapit Company.

being as folings:
An act to limin deduc the rights and powers of the stropolitian Thait Company.
Sacrios I. Theatropolitan Transit Company shall not be authorised, y virtue of chapter 853 of the Laws of 1871, as amend by chapter 858 of the Laws of 1871, as amend by chapter 858 of the Laws of 1871, as amend by chapter 858 of the Laws of 1871, as amend by chapter 858 of the Laws of 1871, as amend by chapter 858 of the Laws of 1871, as a month of the north sain lites and tranches to each of the north sain lites and continuous of the sain and the sain of Engineers, which lies north of the north line of 81sty, seventh street in the tipy of New York: nor to construct any portion of its code through Riverside Park, Morningside Park, or therounds now belonging to the Convent of the Bacred eart in the city of New York: nor troustrace or mails in any surface road, or any undersolved the Bacred eart in the city of New York: nor troustrace or mails in any surface road, or any undersolved and the surface south of Seveniy-direct or mails in any surface road or any undersolved and the surface south of Seveniy-direct or road beneath the curface south of Seveniy-direct or the shorted way for the month of the work of the said and the surface south of Seveniy-direct or the work of laws in conflict with this act are bereby resaled.

This seams without especial meaning, but

This seems withut especial meaning, but the elective part out is that the old Metropoli-tan Transit Compay's charter is reversed, and under that charter be company thinks it has enough power to bild an elevated road on

Broadway, from Chambers street up, with connections with the present elevated road at the Grand Central station and at Sixty-seventh street, or lower down if desirable. The bare right to build an elevated road on Broadway is of immense value, and could either be used by the men at present in control of the Metropolitan Transit Company, or sold by them at a high price to the Manhattan Elevated. Nothing was said about the bill when it was introduced, and it went to the Committee on Italiroads. The general Legislative opinion is that the bill will pase the Assembly, any way, and probably the Senate. If it is to be defeated, if will have to be by a veto, or by an intimation that a veto would be forthcoming, and that the projectors of the scheme will only be wasting their money if they put it through the Legislature.

Benator Erwin has returned from New York, and brought a curious bill which he introduced to-day. It allows roads to be built in New York eity under the general railroad law of 1850, with its provisions for taking property. No special charter would be necessary for a Broadway elevated road under this bill, unless the courts should take a different view of it from the interpretation intended. The bill simply says:

Any number of persons not less less than thirteen

says:

Any number of persons not less less than thirteer
may form a company for the purpose of constructing
maintaining, and operating an elevated tranway, constructed of poles, plera, wire rods, ropes, hars, or chains,
for the transportation of traight in suspended buckets
cara, or other receptacles.

structed of poise, piers, wire rods, ropes, bars, or chains, for the transportation of treight in suspended buckets, ears, or other receptacles.

Five pages tell how the company is to go to work to build a road with "poles, piers, wire rods, ropes, bars, or chains."

A general rapid transit bill came from Assemblyman O'Connor of Harlem, who said he hadn't read it, but that a friend of his, who was private secretary to the chief engineer of the aqueduct, had asked him to introduce it. He didn't know what the bill was nor whether he would support it. He wanted it understood that he wasn't responsible for it.

The bill provides for the incorporation of any kind of a railroad for freight or passengers or both in cities of over 1,000,000 inhabitants, through streets, roads, parks, or public places on payment of a percentage of their gross receipts that may be fixed by the Sinking Fund Commissioners or determined by an auction of the franchise, and allowing them to make arrangements with other corporations to do it if they can't conveniently.

Senator Erwin introduced the half-million patent ballot-box bill, requiring the purchase of four \$25 patent stand and cancelling ballot boxes for the use of each election district in the State. Daniel Webster Tallmadge has a similar bill under his wing in the Assembly.

Senator Lowe put in his moderate license bill, which isn't anything like as high as Mr. E. Howard Crosby's. It provides for four classes of Hecoses: A spirt license of \$250 in towns under 3,000; a wine and beer license of \$50 and a druggist's license at \$10.

Other bills introduced were:

By Mr. Hadley—Te appoint a Commissioner to investigate the penal institutions of Europe.

By Mr. Hadley—To appoint a Commissioner to investi-rate the penal institutions of Europe. By Senator Cantor—To experiment with cable power n the canala.

By Senator O'Connor—To enlarge the armory of the teenth Regiment.
Senator Cantor—To spend \$750,000 annually in ar-ting for a change to the new aqueduct in the city-to give the Stock Exchange full ownership over its own quotations.

By Senator Arnold—To have Justices of the Supreme
Court report advisable change in the codes.

By Senator Walker—A Marriage License bill.

By Senator Vedder—A Local Option bill and a bill to
tax bucket shops \$20.0 a month.

By Mr. Endres—To form mutual benefit associations.

Herr Ludwig Barnar's Bean The elements were against Herr Barnay for several days, but the "Kean" of Alexander Dumas, with the eminent German actor in the title rôle, was at last presented at the Academy of Music last evening. Herr Barnay's reap pearance was greeted by a large and friendly audience. Applause was very generously bestowed upon him, and he was repeatedly called before the curtain.

"Kean" has been made familiar here through Salvini, Rossi, Sonnenthal, and others, but English-speaking actors, reasonably enough are rather shy of it. It is a wholly imaginative

with a capital of less than 150000. However, the content of the co

nola, former Colonel of the regiment. The flag was for a long time supposed to have been lost. At the battle of Aldie, June 17, 1863. Col. Di Cesnola was captured and sent to Libby Prison. Among his effects at headquarters was the flag, which was overlooked and sent, with other baggage, to Mrs. Cesnola at the North. After his return home the Colonel came across the flag and rave it to his friend Mr. Hitchcock of the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Then Col. Cesnola went abroad, and when Mr. Hitchcock learned of the formation of the Fourth New York Cavalry Association he wrote Cesnola suggesting that the flag be returned to them. Last night the suggestion was carried out. Capt. Oliver of the Fourth has the remnants of another flag of the regiment that will be presented to the post.

Professional and Amateur Have 15 Round Fifteen rounds with four-ounce gloves were fought early yesterday morning at the Fisherman's Club on Tenth avenue by Joe Flaherty of Boston, the professional bantam weight, and Charles McCarthy, amateur feather weight, and Charles McCarthy, amateur feather weight. Flaherty came on with only four friends, not knowing with whom he was to fight. He had bested one of the club four weeks ago. McCarthy is a bigger man, and was in fine condition. Both were badly punished, but were in condition to continue when, after the fitteenth round, the referce, Pat Griffin, declared McCarthy the winner, Flaherty protesting vigorously, and offering to fight McCarthy to a finish. It is said that the fight was for a purse, although McCarthy is an amateur.

The Madge to Go to Rochester.

The cutter yacht Madge has been pur-chased by the Rochester | Yacht Club. The yacht will sail up the North River in May and pro cade by canal to Oswego, and thence on Lake cede by canal to Oswego, and thence on Lake Ontario to Rochester, where she will engage in races with Canadian and other skimmers. The Madge was designed by Mr. G. L. Watson, the designer of the Thistic. She arrived in New York on the Devonia in 1881, after winning a number of matches in English waters. She won six out of seven races here, beating, among others, the fast sloops Schemer and Wave. The result of these races was the building of the Puritan. Priscilla. Atlantic, Mayflower, and Volunteer. The Madge has been used for cruising during the past few years.

The still restricted reports received by the signal service officers here indicate that the veather will not change for two or three days. Weather will not change for two or three days.
The comfortable conditions of an easy and
gradual thaw may be relied upon to further
the efforts of all New York to reassert itself.
Weather like ours prevails pretty generally
throughout the States as far as heard from.
The only exception is a colder spot in the Lake
Superior region.

What's This About Prohibited Meetings The Anarchists gave a reception in Irving Hall last night to Mrs. Lucy Parsons, widow of the Chicago Anarchist. They said that they had had to hire a big hall because Capt. Mc-cullagh would not let them meet in his pre-cinct. John Most, Paul Wilzig, and the rest of them were there. Editor Schevitch spoke.

DEATH FOR THE ENGINEERS

REMARKABLE SIMILARITY BETWEEN SEVERAL STRANGE ACCIDENTS.

ern. Four on the Morris and Essex, Four on the Lehigh Valley, and One on the Jersey Central Wrecked by Snow Ploughs Doubling Under the Wheels-Four Engineers, a Fireman, and a Conductor Meet Dreadful Doubls-Others Badly Injured, An accident yesterday afternoon on the

New York and Northern Railroad caused the death of two employees of the road. Tuesday and Wednesday the entire available force had been hard at work clearing the snow from the tracks, and at 4 P. M. vesterday had the road clear from this city to within a few miles of Amawalk, Westchester county, a distance o header" of engines Nos. 3 and 4 backed up to tackle a big drift about half way between York town and Amawalk. By the time the engines reached the drift they were going at the rate of forty miles an hour. The speed was so terrific that the pilot of No. 3, the forward engine, was broken off and driven under the engine. The snow, which rose to the height of the smoke stacks, was forced into the cab by the force of the collision and pinned Engineer Ed. Gannon down. He was unable to use the lever to reverse his engine, but managed to give a warning whistle to No. 4 behind. To this No. 4's engineer rethe speed of No. 3, which was keeping on under

full head of steam.

The "double header" went through the drift like a knife, and ran a thousand feet upon the ties until a high treatle was reached, when the forward engine plunged down to the bottom of the ravine, twenty-five feet below. The coupling between the locomotives was broken, and No. 4 was left diagonally across the ties on the edge of the bank. No. 3 turned a complete somersault in the descent and landed on its side. Engineer Gannon was picked up dead from underneath the engine, which was a total wreck, with his legs and arms broken and his skull crushed in. Charles McKee, boss carpenter, who was

riding in the cab, was crushed to death, living but two minutes after the accident.

Fred Swan, the fireman, saved his life by umping from the window just before the

engine reached the trestle. A special train with Dr. Ferguson on board was sent up from High Bridge as soon as the news was received, and a wrecking train set to work to remove the disabled engine from the Edward Gannon lived with his wife and children at Tarrytown, where his body was taken last night. He was one of the best engineers on

Edward Gannon lived with his wife and children at Tarrytown, where his body was taken last night, He was one of the best engineers on the road, and leaves a brother Frank, superintendent of the Staten Island Rapid Transit road, who was formerly connected with the New York and Northern.

Charles McKee, who was 50 years of age, lived on 125th street, this city, with his family, He had been connected with the road as head carpenter since it was established. His son Henry was working where the accident occurred, and was driven almost mad at seeing his father's horrible death. It took four men to bring him down to his home in High Bridge, as he made several attempts to kill himself. McKee's body was brought down to High Bridge at 11:30 last night, and left there to await the action of the Coroner.

The first train on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad to arrive from Hackettstown eame in last evening at 10 o'clock, bringing with it the intelligence of a smash-up on the road east of Hackettstown at a place known as Musky Bridge. Four engines were totally wrecked and an engineer named Charles Baker lost his life.

Four engines coupled together and manned with dozens of snow shoveliers started toward Hackettstown from Morristown Tuesday afternoon for the purnose of clearing the snow-bound tracks. The first engine was undercharge of Chas. Baker. The engines made favorable progress until they approached Musky Bridge. At that point the west-bound track is elevated ten feet above the east-bound one. The snow was piled up in drifts higher than the smokestacks.

Several vain attempts were made to dislodge the smow embankment, and then the engines backed for a final effort and were driven forward at full speed. The snow plough in front of the first engine off the bank, and it rolled down the steep embankment, hauling the other three engines after it.

The train hands, engineers, firemen, and the dozens of shovellers made mad leaps for life into the snow banks from the engines cabs, and tenders. All escaped except En

gine in a frightfully mangled condition. He recovered consciousness, and his friends attempted to extricate him, but this was impossible. The lower part of his body was beneath the wrecked engine, and for hours he lay in that position, groaning with pain and relapsing into unconsciouness at intervals. A physician was summoned from Hackettstown, but was unable to furnish any relief, and, after hours of agony, the engineer finally expired. His body was then removed, but not until his right leg had been severed and left beneath the engine, where it still remains. The wreck impedes railroad travel beyond Hackettstown.

EASTON, March 15.—An accident in which three men lost their lives occurred yesterday afternoon on the New Jersey division of the Lehigh Valley Railroad at Three Bridges, N. Y. Four engines drawing two wrecking cars containing 100 men leit here resterday morning to open the road. Nearly a hundred snow drifts were ploughed through, and the narty had good luck until they arrived at the large drift on the short curve below Three Bridges. The speed was increased, and the four engines dashed into the drift with great force. The first engine left the raids, and in less than a minute three of the engines were wrecked. Theodors Apgar off South Easton, the engineer of the Second locomotive; and Andrew J. Bullman of Easton, the gravel train conductor, were killed, and Isaac Pixley, Jr., of Easton, fireman for Engineer Apgar, was frightfully scalded by escaping steam and water. The four men named were burled beneath the engineer and the laborors escaped injury. Engineers Derr's body was not released until 10 o'clock last night. The other two engineers and the laborors escaped injury. Engineers Derr and Apgar leave large families. They were among the most reliable engineers on the Lehigh Valley Bulley Ballroad.

Two passenger engines and a pusher were sent out on the road from Phillipsburg. They struck a drift twenty feet deep at Stewartsville and the first engine was ditched, but the crew escaped unhurt.

Three

and the first engine was ditched, but the crew escaped unhurt.

Three engines coupled together were sent out on the New Jersey Central yesterday from Phillipsburg to open the east-bound track to Hampton. They struck a drift sixteen feat deep, and the fireman of the first engine, John Haversall. was fatally injured by a mass of snow breaking open the front part of the cab and jamming him through the rear part of the tank.

David Freyman of Siegsfried's Bridge was struck by an engine and killed while shoveling snow on the New Jersey Central.

The Rev. Dr. Hall, Alexander E. Orr, Thos. . Tilney, and Edward Packard, members of the Civil Service Commission in Brooklyn. conducted the literary examination of the 131 candidates for appointment on the police force in

didates for appointment on the police force in that city on Wednesday night. These were some of the questions propounded:

If appointed to the police force, what do you understand would be your first duty to your superior officer?

If you considered it your duty to arrest a person, and he refused to accompany you to the station house, what would you do?

If you witnessed a severe street car accident what would you do?

In case you were the first to discover a store or house to be on fire at night, what course would you pursus?

If you were on duty at the Montague Street verry and a stranger asked the way to Prospect Fark, how would you direct him?

The New Orleans Races. NEW OBLEANS, March 15.—The track was fas to-day. First Race-Hurdle; one mile; seven starters. Ascoli won by a length, Winslow second, Ten Times third. Time, 1:52. Odds—Ascoli, even money; Corrigan's entry (Ten Times and Winslow coupled), 6 to 5. Claude Branner; fell at the second hurdle, seriously hurt-

Claude Brannen fell at the second hurdle, seriously hurting his jockey, Burke.

Second Hace—Three furiongs, for two-year-olds; six starters. Blessing led from start to finish, winning easily by a haif length. Fan King second, a length ahead of Overture third. Time, 35%, Odde-Young's entry (Blessing and Overture coupled), 2 to 5; Fan King, 5 to 1; the others, lo to 1.

Third Race—Seven furiones, selling: five starters. Third won sealing by a length. Handy Andy second, a nose in front of United third. Time, 1:324, Udds—nose in front of United third. Time, 1:324, Udds—and Handy, 8 to 1 cach; Henry Hardy, 20 to 1.

Fourth Race—Handicas: one mile: six starters. Barding with by a nose, St. Valentins second, two lengths ahead of Gilvette, third. Time, 1:33%, Odds—Berlin, 7 to 5; 34, Valentine, U to 6; Alamo, 6 to 1; Jack Brown and Ovation, 10 to 1 each; Gilvette, 15 to 1.

A large sloop, name unknown, was last night off Peconic flay. L. L. flying signals of distress. She has several men about Assistance could not be rendered, owing to the ice in the bay.

LIVE WASHINGTON TOPICS.

Letter from a Washington Firm to an Old Soldier in Kansan-Sener Remere on the Arrest of an American Posse in Mexico-Trensurer Hynit Appoints an Old School Priced to be Chief of a Bureau. WASHINGTON, March 15 .- In the Senate to-

lay Mr. Plumb sent to the Clerk's desk and had read a letter written by a Washington firm of aving that some time ago they had written to him asking to be allowed to take his penalon claim to Congress, and had not heard from him in reply: that they were conversant with the claim, and believed that f properly presented Congress would not refuse a special pension; that their fee was \$25, of which \$10 was payable in advance; that 863 special pension bills were passed by last Congress, and a still larger number would probably be passed by the present Con-

gress; that this was the best time for the presentation of cases to Congress, as the country was on the eye of Congressional and Presidential elections, and parties and individuals were on their mettle to make a record.

Mr. Plumb expressed the belief that large amounts were being obtained through such representations, although the writers could render no service whatever. He asked that the Pension Committee take the letter and con-sider it, and make a report to the Senate, so that such swindling of soldiers should not be

that such swinding of soldiers should not be continued.

Mr. Hale asked Mr. Plumb whether he would not allow the name of that pension claim firm to be stated, so that it would be made known to the country through the press. Mr. Plumb said he preferred to wait for the report of the Pensions Committee.

After further discussion the motion was agreed to.

Secretary Fairchild has recommended as an mendment to the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill an appropriation of \$190,000 for furnishing heating apparatus for twenty-three new public buildings. The act of March 3, 1887, required that such apparatus be furnished complete be-fore June 30, 1888. The Supervising Architect says that contracts have been made for nineteen buildings, but the condition of the work upon the remaining four probably will not permit of the remaining four probably will not permit of
the supply of the apparatus complete prior to
the date named in the set, and he therefore requeets that the act be so amended as to make
the appropriation available for contracts prior
to June 30, 1888. The Secretary of the Treasury also suggests that Congress appropriate
\$200,000 for the preservation and repair of public buildings generally, and appropriate specifically the following sums for the cities named:
Boston, \$28,000: Chicago, \$112,000; Chicinnati,
\$44,000: New Orleans, \$134,608; San Francisco,
\$40,000: St. Louis, \$64,250. He adds that in
case it is necessary to extend the Court House
and Post Office at New York additional land
will have to be purchased, and for this purpose
an additional appropriation of \$170,000 will be
required.

The House Ways and Means Committee to-

The House Ways and Means Committee today entered upon the discussion of the combined Tariff and Internal Revenue bill. The bined Tariff and Internal Revenue bill. The internal revenue features were considered in detail. Republican motions to increase their scope were defeated by a party vote. The only written resolution submitted was one by Mr. McKinley to repeal the entire tobacco tax. This was defeated. The only amendments made were of an unimportant character.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs today unanimously agreed on a resolution authorizing the President to appoint commissioners to prepare a plan of commercial reciprocity with Canada.

A sub-committees of the House Committee on Public Lands this morning reported favorably to the full committee a bill forfeiting the

ably to the full committee a bill forfeiting the land grants along unfinished branches of the Northern and Southern Pacific and the Hastings and Dakota Railways.

The Committee on Judiciary agreed to report adversely the Thomas resolution to prohibit the use of pictures of persons on advertisements without the consent of such persons, and the bill granting married women the same rights in courts, as to suing and beling sued, as unmarried women.

A favorable report was agreed to on the bill permitting trust and surety companies to become sureties for Government employees.

Mr. Albert Relyea of Westport, Conn., has been appointed Chief of the Redemption divisbeen appointed Chief of the Redemption division of the Treasurer's office, vice Mr. J. C. Pointon, deceased. Mr. Relyea is at present employed in the New York Custom House. He is an old school friend of Treasurer Hyatt, and has had his confidence for many years. He is a Democrat in politics. His new office deals with the redemption of all United States notes and silver certificates, and is regarded as an important and confidential position. This is the first vacancy of any consequence in the Treasurer's office that has been filled otherwise, than by promotion since Mr. Hyatt has been in charge.

Mr. Merriman 'of New York has introduced a bill in the House to provide more efficient mail service between the United States and South and Central America and the West Indies. It provides that the Postmaster-General shall make contracts for the transportation of the mails to those countries for a period of between five and ten years, at a compensation not exceeding one cent for each 450 grammes weight of latters and one-twentieth of one cent for each 450 grammes weight of papers for each nautical mile transported on the outward trip.

The Secretary of the Interior has requested the Attorney-General to cause a suit to be inthe Attorney-General to cause a sult to be instituted to secure the cancellation of patents issued on the timber culture entries in the Humboldt, California, land district. It is alleged that the entries to these lands were procured through fraud, for a purpose of obtaining the valuable redwood timber growing thereon, and that the fraud was perpetrated by the same parties who were instrumental in obtaining patents to 151 entries in the same section in 1878. These latter cases have since been known as the "California redwood timber frauds."

Senor Romero, the Mexican Minister, in speaking of the arrest at Janos, Chihuahua, of an Arizona posse pursuing into Mexico Stein's passenger train robbers, said: "It would appear that the Arizona posse attempted to exercise on Mexican soil rights of sovereignty which are exclusively vested in the Mexican ercise on Mexican soil rights of sovereignty which are exclusively vested in the Mexican authorities, and that therefore they made themselves liable to trial by the Mexican courts, since, as Mr. Springer very properly said, if correctly reported. They are guilty of violating the law of the renubile of Mexico and of the State of Chiunahua. It is true that the United States and Mexico entered into an agreement in 1883 to allow their respective regular troops to cross into each other's territory in hot pursuit of wiid Indians, the common onemy of both countries; but that agreement could not cover in any case the pursuit of criminals, either by military or civil officers, and besides it ended by limitation over a year ago, and has not since been renewed, so that in the present condition of things not even the regular troops of the United States could cross into Mexico even in hot pursuit of hostile Indians, and much less could civil officers do so in pursuit of common criminals. Mexico and the United States have an extradition treaty providing a way in which criminals or suspects of crimes committed in one country who take refuge in the other can be arrested and delivered up to the offended country. Only a few days ago it was reported that Mexican soldiers had crossed from Piedras Negras to Engle Pass to arrest, as it was alleged, a deserter, and that act was characterized by the press of this country as a violation of the sovereignty of the United States by Mexican soldiers. If officers of the United States had a right to pursue in Mexican territory breakers of the law in their country; but in fact there is no agreement between both countries authorizing any such proceedings."

Representative La Follette of Wisconsin says there seems to be a wide misunc rstanding of the nature of his bill amending the law rela tive to the weight of mail packages. Section 3.878 of the Revised Statutes now provides:
"No package weighing more than four pounds shall be received for conveyance by mail. except books published or circuiated by order of Congress." Mr. La Follette's bill proposes to raise this limit from four pounds to eight. This section of the Revised Statutes does not affect newspapers and periodicals that go as second-class matter, on which there is no restriction as to weight. Mr. La Follette's bill would allow packages of merchandise weighing as high as eight pounds to go in the mails, whereas under the present law no package weighing in excess of four pounds is mailable. tive to the weight of mail packages. Section

A large force of clerks is at work in the Treasury Department preparing the data for a reply to the Senate resolution relative to frauda reply to the Senate resolution relative to frauds in connection with the importation of sugar at the port of New York. On the 1st inst the Senate passed a resolution directing Secretary Fairchild to transmit the reports which have been made by special agents or other Treasury officials touching on frauds and evasions of duties on imports of sugar within the past two years, and also relative to any maladministration on this subject in the Custom House. The Secretary to-day informed the Senate that the reports are so exceedingly voluminous that several weeks will be occupied in copying them. They will then be sent to the Senate.

A DEEP, DULL, RED DRAMA.

THE SOCIALISTIC PLAY TIRESOME AND EXCREDINGLY HABMLESS.

Mr. Schevitch Declines to Appear as a Cart enture of Mayor Hewitt-Thanks for the Advertisement Contributed by the Police. There was a slight disturbance in the wings. The mob of spectators in court had called the Judge an old fool. It was part of the play. The mob was played by a lad "Arrest doze men." shouted Judge Barrett. Der brisoner is in gollusion mit doze ravoluly revolutionists, who, shudging by der sgarzely

ardiculade agzents, are voreigners.

It wasn't really Judge Barrett who spoke. It was Mr. A. Rosenberg, the Secretary of the National Socialistic party. He was playing Judge Barrett. Lest anybody should think he was really and truly Judge Barrett, he was down on the bills as Judge Larrett.

The star part in the play was taken by a red

flag. There were over 400 people in the house— the Roumania Opera House, where the Socialisis last night presented their much-advertised play, "The Tables Turned." When the Socialists proposed to play a week or two ago in Concordia Hall the admission fee was fixed at 10 cents, with 25 cents for reserved seats. Last night full theatre prices were charged-25 cents to \$1. Mr. Goldsmith, the manager and adapter of the play, recognized the value of the advertising. He gracefully acknowledged it in a few well-chosen remarks at the close of the performance. He was very much obliged to Capt. McCullagh-indeed, he was deeply indebted to the whole police force If it hadn't been for the police, the play would scarcely have been heard of he said. Now it was good for a run. Mr. Goldsmith can be aw

The curtain arose at 9:30. Previous to that The curtain arose at 9:30. Previous to that there had been a little opera performed—an opera in which ten pretty Jewish maids and matrons, in ten pretty pink dresses, with ten pairs of jet-black eyes and ten pairs of sky-blue stockings, sang sorrowful songs about having no one to love them, except one solitary old father. You had no call to look at the playbill to find out to what race they belonged.

The part of Mayor Hewitt was omitted. Mayor Hewitt, under the name of Mayor Levill, was to have been one of the witnesses in the stage trial, but Editor Schevitch, who was cast for the part, backed out. Lest the audience should be too dreadfully disappointed at his non-appearance, Editor Schevitch made a speech between the acts.

trial, but Editor Schevitch, who was cast for the part, backed out. Lest the audience should be too dreadfully disappointed at his non-appearance, Editor Schevitch made a speech between the acts.

There were a few policemen at the show. Five big policemen stood at the door. A stalwart Sergeant paced the foyer. Four of Mr. Byrnes's detectives had seats in the parquet. There were two policemen on the stage, but these latter were bogus. The others were the real thing.

Poor little Jake Sharp stood trembling in court as the curtain rolled up and the Judgo began his speech. Jake was evidently suffering more from stage fright than from any feur of the penitentiary. He fumbled nervously with his new white hat fresh out of Mr. Goldsmith's store. He kept his back to the audience When it came his turn to speak he was throatened with a fainting fit. He had only to ask Judge Rosenberg to give him a little time to square up his business before he went to jail, and he would never have screwed up courage for the feat if it hadn't been for the promptor, whose voice could be heard over the house. The Judge, in an accent with horns on it, spoke kindly to him, as the play prescribed, and he lost notime in getting out. Then the case of Mary Hinch was called. Mary wore a striped gown and saucer bangs, and spoke her piece like a little man, Capt. Williams testified against her. Mr. Eagan was well made up as Capt. Williams, but Mr. Eagan hasn't yet learned the meaning of the word "aside" in its application to stage speeches.

"The woman stole the loavos," said the Captain. And then added in the same tone of voice and still addressing the Judge and jury: "I'll swear anything, because I'm paid for it." Mr. Blynn, in a very loud aside, said the Captain was a fool, and he had good reason to. Mr. Blynn was the young man who played District Attorney Fellows. Sometimes Bellows and Yellows. He is Tom Blynn, the scuiptor, and he was the best player on the stage. But that lawrence had an accent that could be cut with a buzz saw. If he didn't t

he used his glub when der brisoner was speaking to dose growd.

Bishop Horrigan and Henry George were called for the defence, but they were so much disguised that nobody would have recognized them. They had even lost their voices.

The sham trial was wearisome. When Freeman was sentenced to twenty years the mobbroke in. That was part of the play. The mobbad been increased to four. It walked right in from the wings. At the head was Mr. Goldsmith, with a red flag and a red jacket and a red beard. He was supposed to represent a Socialist ensign.

"The social revolution is proclaimed," he shouted, as he came in view.

At sight of the big red flag the audience

At sight of the big red flag the audience cheered loudly. In the excitement of the mo-ment Mr. Goldsmith dropped his glasses and stepped on them cheered loudly. In the excitement of the moment Mr. Goldsmith dropped his glasses and stepped on them.

"Murder! Thieves! Fire!" said the Judge, much as he would have said, "Two beers, please," Then the red flag was waved some more, and the orchestra played the "Marseillaise." In the midst of this scene of redeged revolution the curtain fell.

Editor Schevitch then came before the curtain and made a speech. He said rude things of the police. He also said Mayor Hewitt told him that he iMr. Hewitt) never read the newspapers; that he read only the parts his Secretary clipped for him. Mr. Schevitch made it out that the police discriminated unfairly against the Socialists. He thought that according to law and custom and Marquis of Queensberry rules and the Inter-State Commerce law the play should not have been interferred with before. He is not as sarcastic as Mr. Goldsmith, but he sings harder.

The second act was a thresome picture of a supposedly successful social revolution. It might have been left out, and the play would have been none the worse. It would be an improvement to leave out the other act also. The play, by the way, is "The Tables Turned," in two acts, by William Morris, the London poet-Socialist,

Obituary. Major N. Bayard Clinch died recently at Green Core Springs, Fia. In the civil war he distin-guished himself by a desperate hand to-band fight with Union soldiers in defence of his battery after all his Union soldiers in detende of the battery arter an insumen had failen or surrendered. He was known throughout the South as the worst-wounded Confederate soldier who lived to tail of the strife. His brother, Col. Houston Clinch, was an extensive landowner in Florida.

Ann Hughes, the Irish woman who insisted that she was 102 years old, died yesterday in the Charity Hospital.

Augustus Porter died suddedly in Ningara Falls yes terday. He was an able lawyer and about 50 years of The Very Rev. Malachi Brennan died in Cliffoney, county Sigo, ireland, on Tuesday last.

Jonah H. Waithill, a silk manufacturer, aged 45 years, fell dead in the street in Paterson yesterday, while on the way to his factory.

Patrolman John Blanchard, one of the oldest members of the Jersey City police force, died at his home in Eighth street, in that city, yesterday, from erysipelas, the result of exposure while on duty.

An Undertaker Rescues a Corpse from

A fire in the four-story brick tenement house at 219 Sackett street, Brooklyn, on Wednesday was marked by a singular incident. The body of a child who died on Sunday, but whose funeral was postponed in consequence of the storm, lay in a room on the third floor, and, as no one in the house seemed inclined to carry it out, there probably would have been a case of cremation bad Undertaker James Moran, who was passing in his sleigh, not rushed up stairs and soon reappeared with the coffin, which he removed to his store in Court street. A fire in the four-story brick tenement hou

Greeved Rails Wen't Do in a Blizzard Region. Mayor Hewitt said yesterday that one lesson Mayor Hewitt said yesterony that one lesson of the late bilizard sterm appeared to him to be that the proposed narrow groove rail for street cars would not be practicable, for the reason that such grooves would be the more easily filled up, and could only be cleaned with difficulty in case of a term. But he still believes in rails flosh with the pavements.

A Pleasant Wedding in Breeklyn. Bright lights and posies and a happy com Bright lights and posies and a happy com-pany were part of a piessant wedding ceremony yea-terday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Helen Day, 131 Hancock street, Brocklyn. Cora Jeannette, or Nettle Day, as she was more familiarly known to her friends, eided daughter of Mrs. Day and of her late husband, Cor-nellian N. Day, was then married by the Rev. S. S. Ession to Mr. James Christie of Glasgow and New York, Mr. Christie is a member of the Froduce Exchange. Mr. Christie is a member of the Froduce Exchange. Mrs. Christie is a member of the Froduce Exchange. Mrs. Christie is a member of the Froduce Exchange. Mrs. Christie is a member of the Froduce Exchange. Mrs. Christie is a member of the Froduce Exchange. Mrs. Christie is a member of the Froduce Exchange.

A New York Green Goods Man Caught.

The Yonkers police have arrested a man from New York who was trying to work the green goods game here. He had an appointment with a Suffalo man to meet him there to purchase counterfeit nuncy. The man from Buffain, whose name is antony it. Nelson, was sent by the sheriff from Euffaio to catch the swindler. When arrested the man gave his name as Thomas Martin, aged 22 years and a speculator. He had registered at the Getty flouse as Nr. Norton, in Nelson's possention, the Center making the appointment already and the control of the Center making the control of the Center of the Cente

PRINCETON CLUB DINNER

Mayor Hewitt Explains his Dilemma Over the City Hall Play. The 250 Princeton alumni who gathered last night at the dinner in the Hotel Brunswick, given by the Princeton Club of this city as a Gotham welcome to Dr. Francis L. Patten, the President elect of the Princeton College. had a double treat. They found that the new President of the college can rank with Chaun-cey Depew as an after-dinner speaker, and they listened to one of Mayor Hewitt's stirring

edged power. President-elect Patten sat next to Dr. Henry Van Dyke, the President of the Princeton Club. with the Princeton colors, orange and black, hung on a long streamer above his head. President McCosh's seat at Dr. Van Dyke's right was vacant. The venerable Scotch philosopher sont vacant. The veneration sector princepage soft a message from somewhere in the Jersey snow banks that the train he had started for the dinner in had failed him, but he was in the banquet hall in spirit. The alumnirose in a body, and gave three times three for their old President and repeated the hurrah with a vocal tiger that made the chandellers rock when the President side the set rose to steak.

utterances on the rights of workingmen and

the dangers of the abuses of their acknowl-

quet hall in spirit. The alumnirose in a body, and gave three times three for their old President and repeated the hurrah with a vocal tigor that made the chandeliers rock when the President elect rose to speak.

Dr. Patten is a tall, sienderly-built gentleman, with a sparse frings of whiskers slightly tinged with gray about a benevolent-looking face. He beamed upon the alumni through spectacles, and talked with a geniality that made everybody friendly to him before he had spoken half a dozen sontences. His speech was half an hour, and brimful of sparkling wit. He was introduced as the peer of Witherspoon and McCosh.

Dr. Patten sald that he was thoroughly American in his ideas and spirit and that he would adopt a liberally progressive policy in his management of the college.

Mayor Hewitt came into the banquet hall just as Dr. Patten rose to speak, and was welcomed with a burst of cheers that postponed Dr. Patten's speech for some moments. The entire company got upon its feet and gave the Mayor three rousing cheers when it came his turn to speak. He attended as an alumnus of Columbia, and was called upon to speak for that college, which he sald was the greatest educational institution on the whole continent, but he confessed that his own son was a student at Princeton. He had his usual good-natured dig at Mr. Depew early in the speech, declaring that just after Mr. Depew went to Chicago to deliver his speech before the Republican Club there was a strike of the engineers on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Baliroad, and just after he got back there was an overwhelming boycott by nature that paralyzed the entire business of the town for three days. The value of both these unlooked-for occurrences was that they satisfied the people that it will be a very dangerous thing for any body of men to trifle with the transportation facilities of the country or the duties of its common carriers. The Mayor said that he knew he was stepping on mighty thin ground in saying that the had been travelling on thin ice so much fo

day, the day that the Aidermen want the Irish flag to fly."

There was a great roar of laughter at this saily, and the Mavor, looking at De Lancey Nicoll, who sat directly in front of him at the 73 table, started the laughter afresh by saying:

"I see Mr. Nicoll here. I regard his opinion highly, and regret that he did not have the benefit of that simple. Christian life that was the advantage of his rival, and consequently lost his election to the District Attorneyship, would like Mr. Nicoll to tell me whether, if I comply with the Aidermen's resolution and fly the American flag at half-mast on the City Hall on Saturdsy, I can continue to live in this community. Now, so far as this flag question is concerned, I will say that the greatest service that Germany can do me now will be to postpone the Emperor's funeral, but if they don't I shall put the city's American flag at half-mast as the Aidermen request, and I want to say now that this is not to be construed, directly or indirectly, as due to any want of respect either for the Irish flag or the Board of Aidermen."

This was the Mayor's peroration:

"My experience in life has taught me that there is no safety in uneducated men when they come to deal with rights and liberties and

This was the Mayor's percration:

"My experience in life has taught me that there is no safety in uneducated men when they come to deal with rights and liberties and property of the people. The uneducated man is not to be censured. He is to be commiserated, and anything that I have said upon such public eccasions as these has not sprung from any want of appreciation of the rights and interests of the workingmen. The record of my long life among them is the answer to any orticism that I am unfriendly to them. I believe that no more beneficent thing has happened within the last century, I do not accept even the invention of the steam engine or the manufacture of Bessemer steel, than the organization of workingmen to educate themselves, secure their right and mutually protect each other. I am with them heart and soul, and I am their friend, though, I warn them that they are destroying the foundations of their future progress when they overstep their right and attempt to force other men to do wrong, as some of their leaders have been doing. Gen. Horace Porter, Lawyer C. C. Beaman of Harvard, and Lawser William B. Hornblower were among the other speakers.

Gov. Hill a Candidate, CHARLESTON, March 15 .- Octavus Cohen, editor of the Charleston World, who has just re-

turned from a visit to Albany, says in an ediorial to-day: "We assert personally and positively that Mr. Hill is now a candidate, whether he subsequent-In its now a candidate, whether he subsequently withdraws or not. As to a renomination for Governor, Mr. Hill can have it for the asking, but he is alming higher, and in our opinion he will strike much higher."

Significance is attached to this utterance by the fact that Mr. Cohen has been connected with the Albany press for some time, and is supposed to speak by the card.

A Congressman Sued for \$100,000, LOUISVILLE, March 15 .- The Hon. J. G. Howard, Congressman for the Third district of Indiana, was sued yesterday in the Jefferson-ville Circuit Court for \$100,000. In 1867 Mr. wille Circuit Court for \$100,000. In 1867 Mr. Howard was appointed guardian of Dr. Athanesius Wathen, whose estate was then valued at about \$70,000. The guardian's bond was fixed at \$40,000. Wathen's mind became impaired, and he was incanable of attending to business affairs. He died on Jan. I. 1888, Dr. Samuel Taggart was appointed administrator of his estate, and Mr. Howard was instructed by the court to turn over the monoy and property he had been looking after for the last twenty years. There was some delay about the matter, and Dr. Taggart decided to bring suit. The amount due the estate from Mr. Howard is stated at \$80,000,

The Alaskan Boundary.

OTTAWA, March 15 .- Sir John Macdonald said in the House of Commons to-day that negotiations were in progress between the United States, Great Britain, and Canada with a view of securing by joint action the early delimita-tion of the boundary between Alaska and Canada.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The folowing letter, exhibited by Col. E. D. Taylor of Chicago. an officeholder in the Administration of President Jack son, was printed in THE SUN of March 3. It also ap peared in the Washington Post, and probably severa

I guess that the Editor of Tue Son would not say he be

The Great Spring MEDICINE.

EVERY one needs a spring tonio—a remedy which will strengthen and invigorate the nerves, tone up the action of all the organs, and thus, by creating a Will strengthen and invigorate the nerves, tone to the action of all the organs, and thus, by creating a healthy condition of the nerves, blood, stomach, lives, kidneys, and bowels, assist Nature in the effort which she always makes at this season of the year to cleanes, purify, and invigorate the system. The spring is the time above all others for the sick to get well; it is the time for the comparatively well to keep in good health by the use of a judiciously selected spring medicine. The greatest of all spring medicines in Dr. Greene's NERVURA NERVE TONIC. This wonderful remedy is

recommended by physiciana, druggists, and the people everywhere as being the most marvellous in its effects of any known medicine. If you are nervous, trritable, de-pressed, and cannot aleep nights, use this remedy by all means, and your nerves will become strong and steady, and your sleep calm, natural, and refreshing. If you wake tired mornings with dull head, bad taste in the mosth, as appetite for breakfast, and feel weak, languid, and exappetite for breakfast, and feel weak, languid, and esphausted, this remarkable remedy will clear your head, give you an appetite, and restore your strength, viges, and energies. If you have dyspepsia, indigestion, billows, nees, constipation, kidney complaint, pain and weakness in the back, this remedy will give you sure relief and cure. It is a perfect specific for nervous debility, nearly and an experience of the second particular and cure. It is a perfect specific for nervous debility, nearly and all nervous desired.

Use this remedy and you will never regret it. It is purely vegetable, and its wonderful effects afford a cafe, sure, and positive cure. Do not be persuaded to take anything clas, for this remody has no equal.

Dr. Greene's Nervura Nerve Tonic PRICE SI PER BOTTLE.

Dr. Greene, the discoverer of this valuable remedy, to Dr. Greene, the discoverer of this valuable remach, is the eminent and skilful physicidan in the curve of neurons and chronic disease, who gives consultation and advise free of charge at his office, 35 West 14th st., New York. His book, "Nervous Diseases—How to Oure Them," mailed free to any address.

ECHOES OF THE COLIN CAMPBELL DIVORCE CASE

Lord Cella Comphell's Politica to be Mo

From the London Standard. In the Court of Appeal yesterday the fur-

In the Court of Appeal yesterday the further hearing of the appeal by Lord Colin Campbell against the decision of Mr. Registrar Girard, refusing to grant him a certificate removing the disqualifications of bankrupts, was resumed before the Master of the Holls and Lords Justices Fry and Lopes. Mr. Finlay, Q.C. M. P., and Mr. Herbert Reed appeared for the trustee. Mr. Aidridge for the Official Receiver, The certificate had been refused on the ground that the bankruptcy had been the outcome of misconduct and not misfortune.

Mr. Finlay, in continuing his argument, submitted that the position which Lord Colin Campbell found himself in compelled him to go to the Divorce Court to protect his honor, and the fact that the action had gone against him was a misfortune. Lord Justice Fry said that the scope of the 32d section was that a man having shipwrecked himself was not to be allowed to manage the affairs of other people. The Master of the Rolls pointed out that, as it appeared to him, it was not misfortune for a man to bring a suit the non-success of which he knows must land him in the Bankruptoy Court.

Mr. Finlay asked whether it was misconduct

man to bring a suit the non-success of which he knows must land him in the Bankruptcy Court.

Mr. Finlay asked whether it was misconduct for a husband to take the only course he could to protect his honor. The Master of the Boliston what is misfortune? Are we to assume that the iury giving a right verdict is a misfortune? Was not the vardict the result of a wilful act on the part of the bankrupt? Mr. Finlay, in continuation, submitted that Lord Colin Campbell had pursued the only course he could pursue under the circumstances, and pointed out that if he had paid all his debts in full and obtained the annulment of his bankruptcy, he need not have asked for a certificate at all. He pointed out that his lordship had, during the progress of the divorce proceedings, paid for his wife's costs, alimony, &c. £1.330, and, in addition to that, the costs had come to over £8.000 more. That was a thing his lordship conid not have foreseen. Upon the whole circumstances of the case, he submitted that the bankruptor had not been caused by such misconduct as warranted a rofusal of the certificate, but by misfortune.

Without calling on the other side the Master of the Bolis was of opinion that the conduct of the bankrupt in taking the divorce proceedings, which were under his control from beginning to end, was such misconduct as brought him within the meaning of the thirty-second section of the Bankruptcy act, 1833. The bankruptup must be the result of circumstances over which the bankrupt had full control, and, that being no, he (the Master) of the Rolls) fels.

and that could not be so in the present case. The verdict was the result of circumstances over which the bankrupt had full control, and, that being so, he (the Master of the Rolls) folt bound to dismiss the appeal, on the ground that the bankrupt had brought himself within the first part of the section. Lord Justice Fry and Lopez were of the same opinion, Lord Justice Fry pointing out that the disqualifications in the section extended from the House of Lords to the select vestry.

THE QUEEN OF PEMALE PIANISTS. Reappearance of Clara Schumann in the Sim

tieth Year of her Carena.

From the London Sumday Rimes.

It will be slaty years next October since Mme. Clara Schumann made her début at the age of 8 at a concert in Leipsic and took part in a duet for four hands by Kalkbrenner. Birty years of artistic life! Was the fact realized by the eager and delighted crowd that listened on Monday night to the rich, sonorous tone, the pearly, clastic tonech, the faultiessly accurate mecanisme of this illustrious player? If so, the reflection must have added wonderment to the sensations called up by the intrinsic beauties of her performance. For my own part I feel that I may cease to attempt the description of Mme. Schumann's playing, the mere descanting upon gifts that are individual and unique. It is more to the point now to remind readers, as year succeeds year and the venerable planist still disregards fatigue and inconvenience in the desire to return to our milest, that the privilege conferred by her visits becomes more and more inestimable, that the enduring vitality of her powers attains an ever-augmenting measure of the marvellous. Perhaps no living artist is personally so much loved and so intensity appreciated by the musical public of the country as Mme. Schumann. No mere "here worship" was it that induced amateurs to walt four, and even five, hours in the biting wintor wind last Monday for the reward of a place in the balcony or the orchestra; no conventional compliment the outburst of cheering when the dear, familiar figure was seen slowly mounting the steps leading to the platform.

Again a wonderful crowd and intense encore, and played one of her husband's romaces. She now concentrated all her energies on his famous "Etudes Bymphoniques," wisely refusing after three recalls to play again. Amateurs well know what a heavy physical undertaking these studies are. Mine. Schumann had not played one of her husband's romace on his famous "Etudes Bymphoniques," wisely refusing after three recalls to play again. Amateurs will know what a heavy appreciated on his famous

Miss Govin Robbed in St. Augustine.

Miss Govin Robbed in St. Augustine. From the Jokasonelle News Hernid.

Miss Govin from New York, who is at the Casa Monica with her mother and sister, has lost a valuable diamond ring, doubly prized from the fast had it has been in her father's family for many years, while the young lady was at the Fonce de Loon ball Thursday night some one abstracted it from her Jewas Casae. The fact that other diamonds, amounting in value to several thousand dellars were left untouched shows that it was the work of a petty thief. The ring contains five very clear stones set in a plain gold hoop.

And keep out the blizzard, but at the same time don't harbor disease germs in your spartments. Burn SEL-BURY'S SULPHUR CANDLES in your rooms, kitchens. closeta sinks, and cellars, and small-pox, diphtheria, scarlet fever, and other contarious diseases are prevent-ed. When sickness already prevails purify the sick room by burning HYDEONAPTHOL PASTILLES, which are fragrant and refreshing.

ASK FOR THE

"John." said Mrs. Brown to B., who was absorbed in his newspaper, "you're forever buried in that old paper. Ah! you used to have pleuty to say to me before we were married." and then you had very little to say; but, by Jove, you've made up for it ever since."

P. COX Fine Shoes.

Doctor—Well, my dear sir, what seems to be the seat of your disease?

Patient—It doesn't seem to have any seat, dector. It's just jumping to and dewn all the white.